ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

PERESTING FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Imerican Vessel Searched for Incendiary Political Papers in Italy.

Important Speech of Lord Palmerston Relative to Cuba.

The Fishery Dispute in the British Parliament.

MANIFESTO OF HENRY THE FIFTH. STATE OF THE MARKETS, &c., &c., &c.

The United States mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comdock, reached her dock about half past three e'clock yesterday morning. She left Liverpool at noon on the 17th last, and brings sixty-eight passengers, among whom is the Hon. C. J. McCurdy, our late charge to

She arrived at the light ship at ten o'clock on Satur-

day night, where she waited for a pilot. the B. reports having experienced a gale of great se-verity in the Channel, and has had rough weather during be entire passage. She spoke no vessels.

Purser Crary, of the Baltie, will please accept our ac knowledgments for the early delivery of full files of the

The Cunard steamer Europe arrived at Liverpool on the

afternoon of the 15th.

The news by this arrival does not possess much interect. Cotton continued depressed. Breadstuffs rising. Meetings of Americans have been held in London and Paris in memory of Daniel Webster.

On Monday, the House of Lords transacted little business, except passing a bill to make Thursday, 18th, on which day the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington In the House of Commons, on the 15th, on the motion of Lord Palmerston, a return of the number of slaves im-

perted into Cuba and the Brazils was ordered.

Mr. Hume complained of the infringement, on the part
of Spain and Portugal, of the treaty for the suppression

of the slave trade.

On Monday, the 15th, Earl Derby called a meeting of

the members of Parliament who will support his mea-sures. About two hundred and twenty members were pecent. The meeting was understood to be in relation to Mr. Villiers' intended free trade motion. The following is the notice of Mr. Villiers' motion, as it stands to the order book, for the 23d inst:—"Mr. Charles Villiers' was the order book. here to move a resolution on free trade." This is of course intended as a test question of the strength of the

A meeting of the American citizens in London, was convened at the Legation, on the 18th, by Mr. Ingersoll, Or the purpose of uniting in a tribute of respect to the memory of Daniel Webster. Suitable reselutions were passed, and it was resolved that the usual badge of urning be wern for thirty days. About forty persons were present. Our correspondent was unable to procure a complete list of the names. The resolutions were drafted by George Peabody, of Mass.; James H. Bechau, Ya.; John L. Newbold, Penn; Russell Sturgis, Mass.; George A. Riggs, Washington, D. C.; R. Townsend Hud-ant, Cal.; W. A. Moseley, N. Y.; W. King Smith, Va; and Denning Duer, N. J.

The Americans in Paris were to meet at the American

Club. No. 10 Boulevard Montmartre, "to testify their sense of the great national bereavement their country has sustained in the recent death of two of its most ilestrious citizens, and to render the public marks of re spects due to their memory."

Very high floods had occurred in the Thames. Wva Severn and smaller rivers. Much damage to preperty

The damage done by the inundations had caused great delay in transmitting the mails through England. There have been numerous casualties to shipping along the Irish coast, but we do not observe the name of any Ameshown vessel in the list of disasters, except the ship Augus-

The provincial journals of France are filled with proelamations and addresses from the prefects, stimulating the seal of the voters. In Paris all was quiet. There was apparently no enthusiasm for the Empire, although

no show of opposition.

The protest of the Count de Chambord has appeared. and, with a proclamation from the Revolutionary Com-mittee of London, and from the Jersey refugees, is published in the Moniteur. The Jersey manifesto is signed by Victor Hugo. 175,000 copies of the Chambord protest had been seized at Lille, with other supplies at Dijen and Metz, also as address from Ledra Rollin, at

Lonis Nanoleon had been at Fantainbleau during th week previous to the Baltic's sailing, recreating his court

with "a grand court stag hunt."

The Moniteur publishes all the protests against the Empire. The two manifestoes issued by the refugees in England are expressed in very violent terms. The public are much surprised at the government printing these documents in the official organ, but it is considered a politica more, and a sign that Louis Napoleon considers himself n a safe posicion.

A letter from Naples, of the 8th, in the Daily News, mys-"An American trading ship, on its arrival from the ted States at Palermo, recently, was suddenly searched by the police authorities, who supposed she brought po-Mileal correspondence. The American consul at Palermo had written, for instructions in the case to the American Minister at Naules 31

M. Bartolomeo Herrera delivered his oredentials on the 3d inst. to the Pope, as minister from Peru to the Holy

Bee. 2 letter from Alexandria. Egypt, dated 5th last, says Since our last, our small community has lost one of the members, Mr. D. S. Macaulay, Consul General of the United States, who died generally regretted."

Our London Correspondence, . ALBEMARLE STREET, ST JAMES, LONDON.

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 16, 1852. Arrangements Intended to be Made with Regard to the Duke of Wellington's Funeral-Eugerness of the Public to Obtain Seats in St Paul's-Albert Smith's Entertainments - Theatrical Gossip - Mr. McKean Buchanan at the Marylebone Theatre-Description of Miss Rochelle, a New Debutante-Review of Theatrical Entertainments-General

Chit-Chat. &c. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Dear Sir-After a most agreeable tete a tete with your courteous and learned directeur, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, it was decided that I should address you, (per every mail,) a letter of West Ead shit chat, and metropolitan theatricals, operation and dramatic. Town never was so full since the coronation, and accommedation in hotels and lodging-houses west of Temple Bar is even beyond season prices. The lying in state of Dame Fortune's favorite, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, is attracting crowds to Chelsea Hospital, excelling even the great days of the Exhibition. On Saturday, several lives were lost; nor can this be wordered at, seeing the inefficient arrangements of the government, which has for years been notorious for its gaucherie, (whether whig or tory.) on all meh eccasions. The particulars of this catastrophe you will find in the files of town papers by this present mail.

The preparations all along the line where the procession is to pass are of the most disgraceful mature, more befitting a jubilee than such a solemn occasion. A jubilee it might well be, if with the doceased warrior ended the entire race of profesonal butchers and the scourge of war. Thousands of carpenters are at work, night and day, erecting platforms in churchyards, from church windows and in shop fronts. St. Paul's itself is crowded with workmen, who saw and hammer in the dead of night, to the lurid glare of many gas burners, giving to the toute ensemble of this sacred edifice an effect which makes one shudder to think on, and generates thoughts of a region far less holy. The seats are realizing fabulous prices; as, for instance, a little corner, a two window room, at the corner of this street, over a shop, is positively let to Prince George of Cambridge for eighty guiness. Single seate, in seeing positions, realize from £2 2s. above letting out their windows, have souls above letting out their windows, have, en grand seigneurs, issued embossed cards of invitation, quite a la Moraing Post. Dejenser à la fourchette at 7 o'clock, lunchoon at 12 o'clock,

and dinner at 5 o'clock. At what hour dancing commences we knew not. Several have intimated their intention of tapping butts of sherry and pipes of port on the occasion. It is said that Mrs Dakun (the tea warehouse opposite the Cathedral) has let the upper part of her house for a thousand guiceas. The datelling apothersis of Mrs Manning and her wrethed husband, in front of Horsemonger lane jail, is outrivailed in speculation and excitement—speculation for beyond the cutest of Yaukees! The funcral of England's hero, indeed! We are assured that the affectionate simplicity of Daniel Webster's burial, and the respect shown that day, will far outvie in sincerity and decorum the saturalian doings of the coming 18th. It was reported that that worthy little lady, our Queen, was to occupy, with her youthful family, an apartment in Somerset House. Happily, this is generally contradicted, and we are told she will remain at home, with her youthful family, and doubtlessly offer up her prayers for England's departed captain. Arthur bequeathed his body to his Queen, to his country—was not that a proof of vanity? "L'âme w'a point de secret que la conduite ne révêle." But he is gone to his last account, and so let us say: "Sie vir fortissimus, multis variisque perfunctus laboribus, anno acquiestit, octogesimus."

L'Empire c'est fait! ("et vera bientiot défaite?) Earthquakes in Liverpool, Mannhester, Birming ham, and Dublin—the death of that lucky old fox, Castaños, Duke of Baylen—the Irish exodus—innundation of old Father Thames, en the Surrey side—Australian gold diggings, and the eight tons of unclaimed ore left in the hands of government at Port Philip—are amongst the leading topics of the day. The excitement of that false methodistical version of slavery, Unole Tom's Cabin, is at its height, and it is dramatized and performed at all our minor theatres, with a happy denouement, i. e. virtue triumphant, and robbery and villen, who nightly wields his baton over some hundred and fifty musicians, to the great delight of a crowde

loss we are about to sustain—"Prenant conerage "I now revierdra à paque, où à la Trimite" At Christmas, the theatre is let to Mr E. T. Smith, for dramatic performances, when we are promised a splendid pantomime and a blank verse adaptation of Cassinir Delariquet's five act tragedy of Louis XI, from the pen of Mr. W. R. Markwell, author of "Amy Robeart," and sundry French pieces. A list of the company has not yet appeared. The Princess, under the direction of Mr. Charles Kean, is not driving a roaring trade, the five eat play of Mr. Westland Marston, entitled "Anne Blake," failing to attract. It is neither strong in situations or dialogue, being a milk and water edition of Mr. Lovel's "Wife's Secret," in plain clothing. Mr. Kean will not so easily tumble over so good a drawing piece as "Les freres Corses," or Dion Bourcicault's translation of "Un Mariage sous Louis XV," under the title of "Love in a Maze." The elegant and tastefully fitted up Lyceum, though not rightly crowded, is always fashionably attended. Madame Vestris, as Medea, in "The Golden Flecce," continues to astonish the town, her rich toned voice forth coming in almost all its pristine freshness. Charles Machews, as the chorus and "Phomme blate," in the translation entitled "Used Up." is ever inimitable. His patter songs, in the first piece, and his cool and gentlemanly acting as Sir Charles Colestream, are stereotyped as town favorites, and good loadstones for the treasury. Webster is not "Californiaizing" at the Haymarket, though he has one of the best companies in London, but indeed all the theatres at this end of the town are ill to do, saving and excepting the Adelphi, which, netwithstanding the migration of the comis Wright to the Princess, is doing a very fair business. "C'est tout à fait une autre offave." with the theatres in the suburbs. Sadier's-Wells, under the classic and sombre Phelps, is always fully attended. He has recently produced Shakspeare's Henry V., with a very strong cast and extraordinary scenic effects. He hisself enacts t

Your trage iian. Mr. McKean Buchanan, has been stairing as the Marylebone Theatre for these last three months, and he is rapidly recovering lost three months, and he is rapidly recovering lost ground with the press and the public. The improvement in him is truly surprising, and we doubt not but that he will become a very great favorite. He te night ensets Percera, in Richard Lalor Shiel's play of the "Apostate." It is reported that her Majesty has commanded Mr. Charles Kean to produce the play of "Civilization" with Mr. Anderson, Miss Morant, and the original cast, at the Windsor Theatricals this year, and that Mr. Buchanan is to play Hamlet, and Othells to Mr. C. Kean's lago.

Miss Adela Rochelle, a pupil of the celebrated Rachel, has recently created quite a favore here as Lady Macheth, Enelis, and Katharine. Miss Rochelle is now playing some Parisian engagements, but, we are told, makes her appearance again at Drury Lane shortly after Christimas.

Albert Smith will, in a week or two, again, at the

rury Lane shortly after Christmas.

Albert Smith will, in a week or two, again, at the gyptian Hall, ascend Mont Blanc, twice per tem. It is said that he has already realized £7,000 y this very elever entertainment. He also has in ontemplation a tour through the States, and will

by this very elever entertainment. He also has in contemplation a tour through the States, and will doubtless feather his nest to a very considerable amount. A Mr. Woodin has recently started a source "à la view Matheus." at the Marionette Theatre, formerly the Adelaide Gallery. He is monetrously taiented, and justly appreciated, if a crowded theatre is any proof.

Amongst the recent musical nevelties, we were treated by Mr. Mitchell, the celebrated librarian, of cld Bond street, to a troop of Austrians at the St. James Theatre, styling themselves the Organophonic Band, doing all the execution and effect of a full orchestra, without the aid of a vingle instrument, the imitation sound of each being realized by the voice. They were not very successful. Mr. Mitchell gives us the French plays this water at the St. James' theatre, and we are led to expect all the Parisian stars—and, talking of expression, when is the caloric propeller to arrive? We are all on the tip-toe of expectation, and some are rude enough to doubt; but we beg to assure you that we are as cautious about an opinion as Prince Tallayrand, who, dining at the table of a large Parisian merchant and scock-jobber, when anxiously asked by his host, accompanied by the assurance that he, the who, dain's at the table of a large Parlian merchant and stock jobber, when auxiously asked by his host, did not wish to use the information on 'Change, whether George III. king of England, was dead, replied "Some ray he is dead, while others ray he is not; but, to tell you the truth, I do not believe either!"

In our next, on Friday, we purpose giving you a succinct account of the Duke's funeral, and whatever else may happen between this and then at ail

interesting I am, dear sir, yours, faithfully.

Don C.ESAR P. S.—We write in the plural, and sign our illustrious autograph in the singular!

Great Britain.
IMPORTANT SPEECH OF LORD PALMERSTON, RELATIVE TO CUBA AND THE SLAVE TRADE—THE DEBATS ON THE FISHERY QUESTION.
In the Imperial Parliament, the only events of

importance that have transpired have been aspeech from Lord Palmerston, on the 12th inst , relative to Cubs, and the reply made by Mr. D'Israeli to a m :tion of Mr. Sydney Herbert's to have all the official

correspondence relative to the Fishery question haid before the house.

PERCH ON CUBA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord Parmenton regretted that in that portion of the queen's speech relative to the intended measures of government with regard to the slave trade, there was a significant consistent of any mention of any congretion on the verticents where relative to the intension instances of government with regard to the slave trade, there was a significant consistion of any mention of any co-operation on the part of the Spanish government with a near to putting an end to the tlave trade in Cuba. [Hear, hear,] I am afraid that that chaledon is but too significant considering that we have seen larely in the newspapers accounts of the landing of several cargoes of slaves on the coast of Cuba. [Hear; hear] It is without excuse on the part of the government of Spain, that such an intraction of the government of Spain, that such an intraction of the government of spain that such an intraction of the greation should continue. I am afraid there are influences at Madrid, and that there are only interests in Cuba Bear, hear.] that tend to induce the government of spain to forget its treaty collection, and omit to perferm its duties with regard to this important matter, expesting itself, as it has already done to the imputation—whether well or ill founded it is not for us to say—that it is a party to this policy with rices to the referring of the white mey increase also and that thus the functions of the slave copulation may tend to make the white population cling were closely to the mother country.

Then, I is proposition may tend to make the white population cling were closely to the mother country.

the governments of those places have paid to this subject. (Hear.)

THE FISHING QUESTION.

On the same evening.

MR MAGREGOR alluded to the passage in the speech referring to the disputs with the United States, which he said might have been serious, and led to inconvenient consequences as to our commence and the supply of sotton for our manufactures. He observed that his own opinion was in accordance with what had been aggested in 1783 under, Washington's Freedency—that intercourse with every part of the United States should be placed upon the tooting of a coasting trade. During the administration of foreign affairs by Lord Palmerston and Leid Aberdeen, aminable relations between this country and America had been kept up By the adjustment of the New Brunswick line, and the settlement of the Oregon dispute, friendly relations had been promoted and were not disturbed until the present misunderstanding. He trusted that by the negotiations now pending, this dispute would be rettled on the principle of a free and uninterrupted intercourse between the two countries—that the United States of America would have guaranteed to them the freedom of fishing in the British North American colonies would be secured in a free intercourse with the United States.

Mr S. Hernery observed that the paragraph in the

can seas and that the British North American colonies would be secured in a free intercourse with the United States.

Mr S. Herman observed that the paragraph in the Queen's speech, referring to the difficulties, which acose during the last sammer respecting our colonial disheries. Left an impression as to the origin of those difficulties, as to the course taken with respect to them, and also as to the result likely to ensue from the negotiations at variance with the public impression on the subject. Of course, the information in the hands of the government would, when preduced at once set at rest any doubts that might exist; but, as he gathered from the concluding part of the paragraph that the negotiations were not yet terminated, it would not be proper at present to press the government to lay any papers on the subject before the House. Nevertheless, he thought it would be important to know whether there was a prospect of an early settlement of these questions, and at what period the government would be able to lay on the table of the House the papers and correspondence referring to the ne gotiations.

The Charcellon of the Exchequer said it was quite impossible for him at present to state when he could lay any of the papers relating to this subject on the table of the House He could only repeat what was stated in the paragraph in the Queen's speech—that the government of the United States had agreed to enter into negotiations with her Mejesty's government, in a most friendly spirit, that might lead to increased co mmercial relations between the two countries. The spirit in which the communications between the two governments were carried on was of the most friendly character, and he thouget the result would prove very satisfactory. (hear, hear); but under the existing eircumstances the House could not expect that the government would lay any papers on the table.

In connection with parliamentary matters, many rumors are, of course, rife of the intended measures

table.
In connection with parliamentary matters, many rumors are, of course, rife of the intended measures

of government:

The Morning Post states that it is probable the Chanceller of the Exchequer will authorize the issue of 5s. and 15s gold pieces, to remove in some measure the scarcity of silver coin felt at present. The Law Times says that the government intend

to bring in a measure for the entire reform—if not for the abolition—of the ecclesiastical courts, so far as respects all their jurisdiction that is not strictly ecclesiastical.

to bring in a measure for the entire reform—if not for the abolition—of the ecclesiastical courts, so far as respects all their jurisdiction that is not strictly ecclesiastical.

There having been a report that Lord Derby had advised the Queen te grant the royal sanction to the revival of the functions of convocation, the secretary of his lordship has officially contradicted it. The contemplated grand funeral of the Duke of Wellington on the 18th instant, was absorbing a large share of public attention, and in London, in particular, there was quite an excitement. The lying in state at Chelsea Hospital is thus described in the Duily News, of the 13th instant:—

Friday being the day set apart for the admission of the foreign ambassadors and ministers, the nobility, members of Parliament, and officers of the army and may, to view the lying in state, carriages began to arrive at the covered entrance at theleas Hospital as early an ince o'clock.

The room in which the dead here lies in state is the hall of the hospital. Entering through a long vestibule hung with black, and lighted by what we may call a plumed chandeller, in front of a trophy formed of thirty tottered and faded banners, rummounted by the royal standard, the visitor passing on through thick and heavily draped curtains, finds himself suddenly in presence of the illustrious dead. At the end of a long hall, hung in a tent like fashion with sable draperies, across which are carried silver cords, so as to relieve the otherwise monotonous effect of an unbroken service of black, he sees a raised sais, on which rest the hier and ceffin. The dais is covered in the centre with a cloth of gold carpet, the bler, four feet high and nine feet long, being formed of black velvet, and sur mounted by the ceffin, richly decorated with gilding and crimen velvet. On the end of the bier is suspended an overwhalming of the Garter cocupy the products position. The whole bler is surrounded by a magnificent raiver balastrate adorned with beriakie devices. The hall is righted

lege, that several were crushed to death, and the confusion was such that the military had eventually to be called out to assist the police in preserving or-der. In addition to all the honors which have been

der In addition to all the honors which have been rendered to the memory of the great warrior, the Peet Laureate, Alfred Tennyson, has written an ode, of which the Times remarks:—

"There is less of grandeur than of beauty in Mr. Tennyson's poem. The severe old soldier on the battlefield is not before us—the stern, unbending statesman—inflexible till inflexibility became a fault—does not strike our minds with awe. Both have persed away, and we are summoned to weep because the brother has gone from us who taught mankind the simple lesson of duty as never it had been taught before."

The Mayor of Manchester has determined not to propose any holiday on the occasion of the Duke's funeral, as there has been no sufficient expression of public epinion to induce him to put a stop to the business of the town, and deprive the working classes of a day's wages.

The earthquake which resently visited the north-western portion of England has been succeeded by heavy gales and continuous rain, so that the rivers and brooks have in many parts of England been swellen to an unusual extect, and a very large amount of damage done. The fhames rose higher on Friday than it had done for a century, flooding FLOODS. ch Friday than it had done for a century, flooding the Surrey side for several miles. At Birmiogham there were heavy floods, and in some parts of the town, near the river Rea, persons had to wale up to their necks in the water, or be conveyed by horse and cart to their dwellings. In Herefordshire a mail coach and four horses were swept away by the flood, and one passenger, a solicitor, lost his life. In the Midland counties generally a great deal of damage has been done, including the destruction of one or more railway bridges and the injury of several others. The frem Valley life has been rendered temporarily useless for all purposes of traffic. The gaies of wind have been from the southeast, and their disastrous effects have been most severely felt on the Irish coast. One vessel was dashed to pieces off Kingstown harbor, and the whole of the crew, with the exception of the captain

cast, and their diastrous effects have been most soverely felt on the frish coast. One versel was dashed to pieces off Kingstown harbor, and the whole of the crew, with the exception of the captain and a boy, were lost. Several other shipwrecks have taken place.

Amongst the miscellaneous items we glean the following.—

Particulars have been issued of a company, with a capital of £662,000 for the establishment of a new line of screw versels to New York and Canada. One of its chief advantages will consist in its affording a direct steam communication for freight and passengers from London. The districts are prisons of experience and respectability, and an annual money grant for seven years has been obtained from the Canadian government.

A cirk of Mesers Brown, Shipping & Ce., of Liverpool, was robbed on Saturday of £3,000, which he was paying into the Branch Bank of England. The counter was much crowded, and, while he had his arm on the money, a nea, (either the thief or a confederate,) atked him the place to get a note changed. This caused him to raise his hand to point to the proper deak, and in an instant the money was gone. The notes were five of £500, and five of £100; and the present statement of the circumstances may not only prevent the trick from being successfully repeated, but also put those having business at banking houses generally upon their guard.

Over five hundred patents for inventions were granted during the past month, under the new Patent Amendment Act. Under the old scale of high charges, not more than five hundred were granted during the past month, under the new Patent Amendment Act. Under the old scale of high charges, not more than five hundred were granted during the past month, under the new Patent Amendment Act. Under the old scale of high charges, not more than five hundred were granted during the past month, under the new Patent Amendment Act. Under the old scale of high charges, not more than five hundred were granted to the 7th, for Cape Good Hope.

The Creat Britain, steamer,

Views of Lord Palmerston on the Cuban

Views of Lord Palmerston on the Cuban Officialty.

[From the Lendon Globe, et Nov. 13]

The remarks made by Lord Palmerston last night with regard to "the retention of the island of Cuba," by Spain, are of far more importance than their brevity might indicate. It is very satisfactory to observe that one influential member of the Parliament has an eye upon that spot of the globe, and is not only able, as we all know, to understand the real nature of the question which turns upon that island, but is also prepared to watch the conduct of the government, and to see that there be no juggling in the use of British influences. Lord Palmerston's predilections in favor ef negro emancipation are so strong and so, well known that there can be no doubt as to the purity of his intentions in that respect. It is perfectly impossible to suppose that Lord Palmerston can intend to favor any project for making Cuba the instrument of a party desiring to strengthen the slaveholding interests of whatsoever country. But the true substance of the Cuban question has been concealed under a pretended controversy upon that subject. It is probable that the slave-holding interests of the United States supply a very small proportion of the motives which actuate the citizens of that republic in desiring the annexation of Cuba. There are two other motives much more obvious and much more distinctly avowed. One is the spirit of territorial aggrandizement, which actuates a very great number in the Union to seek the aunexation of territory in order to the extension of their peculiar institutions. The other motive, which merits some consideration, is that Cuba is considered as the key to the navigation of the Mississippi at its embouchure into the Gulf of Mexico. A glance at the map will show how the magnificent island commands that vast estuary. Now, without for a moment anticipating any decision upon the claims rested upon those grounds, we may observe that it is both uncandid and impolitic to conceal the true political motives that press upon th

ing States.

On the other hand, Lord Palmerston exposes the fact that the Spanish government is doing all that it can to augment the save-helding character of the islard, and is thus doing cancily want it imputes to its adversary. But this course in the Spanish government is even more remarkable in other respects. It would be a selution to ignore the fact, that there exists in the island parties, more or less numerous—and we are not prepared to define their proportion—who desire annexation to the American republic simply because they wish to secure a means of personal freedom to the clizens which they do not enjoy at present, and wish also to secure for their fertile country a share of that prosperity which every State of the Union enjoys. The Americans actually settled in the island may be considered an element in this party. But there are ether parties who achieve to the Spanish connection very strongly; and they are in the first place, a certain proportion of the old and more purely Spanish families, whose incentive is the expectation of sharing the sweets of efficial patronage; and in the second place the slave dealers, who think that they shall be more secure in the promotion of their trading interests, through the corrupt sanction which they anticipate from the official representatives of the government at Madrid, than they would have from the government at Madrid, than they would have from the government at Washington. For it must be as well known to the sagacious slavetraders of Cuba as it is to the most enthusiastic free soil man of the Union, that the future policy of the United States tends to the restriction and ultimate suppression of slavery; while the slave trade flourishes best under the local corruption amongst the officials of Cuba, and the love of revenue, howevery produced, in the needy treasury of Madrid, Under influences like these, even at the present moment, several cargoes of slaves are landed on the coast of Guba. What then, becomes of the professes to interpose in Cuba between Spain a

degree. Our great contemporary, this merming, is urging the necessity of being prepared against any eventualities that may arise from the action of a very powerful and very inscrutable neighbor. And when it is observed that that neighbor is not only powerful already, but is incessantly making additions to his power—is exercising and practising evolutions of troops, embas kations of troops, and accumulating artillery to an unprecedented amount—we must feel solicitous that proportionate preparations should be in readiness on our own side. It is an evil to be encumbered with such preparations, and under the circumstances it is a necessary evil. It would, no doubt, be very inexpedient that any preparations which our official people may have in hand should be publicly stated; but, in the absence of any distinct explanation on that point, we want to have a general knowledge of the character of the responsible ministers, and of their paet guarantees. Now, we have, with respect to our precent ministers, reither the confidence that they as mpathise with the liberal party, or with the great body of the English people; nor that they have the same objects with that party and that people; nor even that they understand the relations of English interests and foreign interests on the many fields where they are conflicting at the present moment. For example, the position which our official representatives are understood to occupy in Cuba just now implies that they neither underpresent moment. For example, the position which our official representatives are understood to occupy in Cuba just now, implies that they neither unierstand the merits of the question nor the relation which the interests of this country bear to the two powers in dispute; nor even, if they were to understand the affair, that they would desire those things which the English people would desire. Again, we see Belgium giving way under the pressure of a neighbor who is the same neighbor that dictates the warnings of the leading journal, and the same neighbor that receiver, in the royal speech composed by the present ministers, expressions indicating in bor that receiver, in the royal speech composed by the present ministers, expressions indicating in their tone an unusual sympathy. It is true that liberal statesmen have never been suspected of any prejudiced heatility to the dominant influence in that reighboring country; but, as in the case of Cuba, no man can doubt that at least one liberal statesman would understand what is going forward, and that his ultimate objects would be similar to those of the English people. It is needless to multiply instances in the conduct of foreign affirir; neither usage, nor perhaps expediency, permits that explicitners which is easy in home affairs, and at a stime of disturbed or doubtful prace, overt exprestime of disturbed or doubtful peace, overt expressions become still more questionable. It is precisely at such times, therefore, that we desiderate the power of placing confidence in the intelligence and the national feeling of the ministers who may be responsible for representing the country.

Spaln. Our advices from Spain extend to the 9th inst.
The Catalina sailed from Barcelona on the 25th
October, having on board five hundred men, intend-

The four steamers, of 200 and 250 horse power,

ed to reinforce the garrisons of Puerto Rico and

The four steamers, of 200 and 250 horse power, lately constructed in England, were invended for the Havana naval station. They will shortly sail for that destination, and convey thither additional reinforcements of troops and artillery. Others had already been forwarded from Barcelons, Santander, and Cadix, so that the army of Cuba will be in creased by at least four thousand men.

According to returns published by the Gazette, the Gazette amounted, on the 1st instant, to 216,000,000 reals. The treasury bonds were negotiated, in October last, at the rate of eight per cent with individuals, and six per cent with the bank.

The editors of the Heraldo, Constitucional, Diario, Espanol, and Epoca, had been efficially informed that they were to be tried for itsulting and calumniating the Director of the Treasury. The fiscal domanded that the editor of the Heraldo should be contained to a fine of 15,000 reals and so an imprisonment of ten months, and the others to a fine of 8,000 reals and seven months' imprisonment.

Preparations were making for opening the Cortes, which was to be done by the Queen in person, with a speech from the throne, and it was balieved that the ministry would propose certain modifications to the constitution at the opening of the session of the Cartes.

The Medrid Gazette of the 6th publishes a royal decree, granting a privilege of 99 years to MM. Al-berto Unite & Co., for a milroad from Barcelona to

Saragonia.

The Heroldo of Madrid states that a report is current there of its being the intention of Abo et Kader to visit fipair before he goes to Brousse, for the purpose of a cing the polares and other buildings which were created in the reign of the Moors.

The French Empire. STO OF RENRY THE FIFTH—THE PRO-

THE MANIFESTO OF HENRY THE FIFTH—THE PRO-GRESS OF THE EMPIRE, ETC., ETC.

The manifesto of the Count de Chambord, so often alluded to, has been received in Paris. It is

The manifesto of the Count de Chambord, so often alluded to, has been received in Paris. It is as follows:—

Frenchmen—During the trials my country has been exposed to. I have condemned myself to voluntary inastion and to silenes: I could not lorgive myself if I had, for a single moment aggravated its embarrassments and six perils. Separated from France, it is yet dear and secred to me as much, and more than if I had never quitted it. I know not if it will be allowed me, some time to serve my country, but Lam very certain that it will not have to repreach me with a word or an act which can affect be properity and her repose. It is her honor as well as mine—it is regard for her future—it is my duty towards her, which induces me to rake my voice this day.

Frenchmen—You desire monarchy; you have admitted that it alone can render you, with a regular and stable government, that security of all rights, that guarantee of all interests, that permanent record of a strong anthonity and of a wise liberty, which found and secure the happtness of nations. Do not give yourself up to illustons which, sconer or later will be fatal to you. The new Emptre proposed to you cannot be that temperate and durable mensuchy whose benefits you await. People are deceived, and they deceive you, when they promise them to you in its name. True monarchy, traditional monarchy, supported on hereddary rights and sanctioned by time can alone put you in possession of those precious atvantages, and enable you to enjoy them for ever. The genius and the glory of Napoleon were not sufficient to found anything stable; his name the memory of his acts, can still less do so. Security is not re-established by disturbing the priheiple on which the throne reposes; and all rights are not consolidated by disregarding that which is amongst us the necessary bosis of the monarchical order. The monarchy in France is the Royal House of France, indiscoluty united to the natioa. My ancestors and yours have passed centuries, laboring in concert, according to the useg

piness. Frohsdorf, Oct. 25, 1852.

This protest was posted on the walls of Dijon, at Orleans, and at Nantes, during the night of Friday. It has also been placarded in several of the southern cities, and the police are using their utmost efforts

It has also been placarded in several of the southern cities, and the police are using their utmost efforts to suppress it.

The Constitutionnal has been sold by its prosent proprietors for one million of francs, and now becomes the property of M. Mires, the proprietor of the Pays. It is probable that the twe papers will in course of time be united, under the title of Journal de l'Empire. It is thought that M. Mires will make the Constitutionnal a joint stock company, with a capital of four millions of francs, under the direction of a government commissioner, who will have a complete control over the political opinions as well as the money matters of the concern.

The moment the telegraphic despatch announcing the vote of the Senate was made known at Marseilles, all the public establishments were spontaneously dressed out with flags. The despatch and the proclamation of the Mayor, which were posted up, were eagerly read by the people. In the evening all the public buildings and a number of private houses were illuminated. At the theatre, during the performance of the Prophete, the cantala of MM Sylvain, Blot and Bruguire, was called for by the audience, and received with the loudest papuase. The inhabitants of the quarters where the greatest violence took place in June, 1848, were remarkable for the unanimity with which they illuminated their houses, as if in gratitude to the Prince who had restored order, and caused them to have employment.

Under the Senatus-consultum, Napoleon III. may

minated their houses, as if in gratitude to the Prince who had restored order, and caused them to have employment.

Under the Senatus-consultum, Napoleon III. may select either of the following persons as successor to the throne, in default of direct male issue.—The sons by the second marriage of Lucien Bonaparte, namely:—Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, Ex President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, aged 49; Louis Lucien, aged 39; Pierre, aged 37; and Antoine, aged 36. The surviving son by the second marriage of Prince Jerome, Napoleon Joseph Bonaparte, aged 30. The sons of Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, namely:—Joseph Lucien, Prince de Musignano, aged 29; Lucien Louis, aged 24; Napoleon Jacques, aged 13. In addition to the persons who may be called to the succession, the new Imperial family will consist of the following members, none of whom, if now unmarried, can marry without consent of the Emperor, namely:—Jerome Bonaparte, ex King of Westphalis; the Princess Zenaide Charlotte Bonaparte, the eldest daughter of Joseph, brother of Napoleon, and married to the Prince de Canino; the daughter of Lucien, namely, the Princess Alexandrine, wife of Count Vincent de Canino; the daughter of Lucien, namely, the Princess Jeanne Bonaparte, warried to the Marquis Honorate; the Princess Mathilde, daughter of Jerome, and the five daughters of Charles Lucien, Prince de Canino. The other members of the imperial family, are: daughters of Charles Lucien, Prince

the Princess Mathilde, daughter of Jerome, and the five daughters of Charles Lucien, Prince de Canino. The other members of the imperial family, are: the Princess Napoleon Bacciocchi, daughter of Eliza, the sister of Napoleon the First, and married to Count Camerata; the children of Caroline, sister of Napoleon, married to Murat, namely: Prince Lucien Murat, the Princess Zettitia Murat, married to Count Pepoli, and the Princess Louise Caroline Murat, married to Count Raspori; the children of Prince Lucien Murat, and finally the Princess Zetter Burat, and her children.

It is curious to witness the complete tranquillity of Paria, at a moment when so important an act as the re-establishment of the empire is about to be consummated. The pulic seem to have given uppolitical subjects altegether. It is only in a few salous, or at one or two clubs, that the subject is treated, and there only the chief interest is as to the number of votes the President may have, and some bets have been made in consequence. As to the rural population, it is taken for granted they will vote in considerable numbers; as to Paria, opinion is much divided. Some assert that the total number of votes for the department of the Seins will be less than on the 20th of December, others that it will be greater. It is certain that the prefects and the clergy are exerting themselves most zealously. One thing, however, is not disputed, and that is, that the approaching season in Paris will be unusually gay.

Respecting the exact time when the empire will

and that is, that the approaching season in Paris will be unusually gay.

Respecting the exact time when the empire will be proclaimed, and the movements of the different political parties, there are of course all sorts of rumors. It is stated, in letters from Paris, that the empire will, in all probability, be proclaimed on the 2d, Dec. The Princes and the Princesses of the imperial family are to be called Imperial Highnesses. The Princes of the house, not recognized as heirs, will be styled Highnesses only.

The Acklar, of Algiers, says: The Ackbar, of Algiers, says :-

Information, which we think proceeds from a good source, points out Prince Napoleon Bonnaurte, son of King Jerome, as about to be invested with the Vicereyalty of our African possessions.

Portugal. Letters from Lisbon to the 5th inst, state that

Letters from Lisbon to the 5th inst, state that affairs generally were in a very unsatisfactory position, and that mosey was much wanted by the government. M. E. Cabral, brother of Count Thomar, had been murdered at Visan, in mistake, it is said, for another person. The amended Portuguese tariff has not yet been published, and it is believed will not be promulgated until after the commencement of next session.

The American schooner of war Dolphin was in the Tagus, repairing damages sustained during her surveys near the Western Islands.

A mutiny had broken out on board the Australian royal mail steamer Melbourne, which had put into Lisbon. On the morning of the 9th, the crew broke out into spen mutiny, and compelled the captain and efficers to take to the boats and seek protection on board Her Majesty's ship Inflexible, Captain Woolridge The passengers had previously gone on shore. One man was stabbed mortally, it is said. Captain Woolridge Immediately sent his boats, manned and armed, and removed five of the ring leaders, who were placed in irons on board the Inflexible. The man stabbed was a Sootchman, but his name is not given. He was one of the best men in the ship.

Germany.

Hanover and Brunswick have just concluded a convention, subject to the approbation of their respective Chambers of the laying out of a railway which will connect both States more directly with the North.

Count Rechberg is appointed by Austria President of the Germanic Diet, in place of Count Thun.

On the 12th, the Monetre trial, which has been going on at Cologne for six weeks past, was terminated. The accused were indicted for treason, for the pert shay played in the troubles of 1843-49-50. The charge of "treason" was, however, dismissed; and of the accused, Paniels, Jacobi, Klein and Ehrhardt ware acquitted; Roeser, Burgers and Nothjung were condemned for six years; Reill, Otto and Becker five years, and Lesser three years imprisonment.

A letter dated Berlin, November 12, says that the elections for the Prussian Upper Chambers have proved very favorable to the conservatives. The public protecutor in the trial of the communists at Cologne, has abandoned the capital charge of netual treason against most of the prisoners, the evidence not proving any overt act.

Turkey.

The Sultan has just granted an amnesty to the 1,400 families of insurrectionary Brantaes, who fled some months since into Austria. Vely Pacha is appointed minister to France, and will take parsage on board the French steam frigate Magellan, whence it is inferred that friendly relations are re-established between France and the Porte. The Turkish gaversment continues to send funds to France, in repayment of the loan. By last packet, 12,000,000 francs were remitted, and a similar sum was to follow, on the 15th inst

Cape of Good Hope.

The Proportis steamer, had arrived at Plymouth, from Cape of Good hope, October 9th Gen. Cathecart was at Graham's Fown, September 23d. No news from the seat of war. The Sydney, Australian mail steamer, had arrived at the Cape in fifty-eight days.

mail steamer, had arrived at the Cape in fifty-eight days.

India.

A telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of the India mail, was transmitted, per steamer America. Since then we have advices from Bombay to October 16th Intelligence from Burmah comes down to 26 h September. The first division of the British army, consisting of three regiments of infantry, with a detactment of sappers and a field battery, had, as expected, left Rangeon for Prome. Gen. Godwin. with a company of artillery, had previously gone on, together with the Commodors of the fleet, and nearly all the heads of departments. The second brigade would follow in three or four weeks A rumor had been spread that, a force of 40 000 Burmese intended to attack Rangeon on the night of the 30th, and although the story was generally looked on as a fabrication, precautions had been taken to guard against surprise. It was expected that the fleet, with the advanced portion of the army, would reach Prome by the third or fourth of October and that a messenger from the King of Ava would there meet Gen. Godwin to propose terms of pease. The India papers continus to urge the necessity for the ameration of Ava, and assert that the people of Pegu are strongly desirous of consing under the sway of the British.

One of the handsomest and largest of the bells captured at Rangoon has been presented to the Governor General, by the army. Another bell, weighing 756ths. has just reached Calentia.

The Indian mail takes to Ceylon important despatches. One of these abolishes the civil department of the Commissariat office, which is henseforward to be retained on a limited scale, for military purposes only. The second sets at rest the long-vexed Buddhist question, by leaving the nomination of the priesthood in the hands of the Cingalese, and providing for the protection of the temperalities of that religion.

Advices from Hong Keng, Sept. 29, report no leading feature of news during the month. The cool season had set in early, and the fereign residents were healthy. In the early part of the menth the reports of the disturbances in the interior had created some uneasiness, but latterly they had been little spoken of There had been changes in the high imperial authorities. Seu had been appointed Governor-General of Oonan, and Yep had succeeded to the Viceroyalty of Canton. The transit to the interior was interrupted, and much interfered with both import and export trade. The literary exercises new going on at Canton created much interest amongs; the Chinese The United Statessquadron, comprising the Susquehanns, Plymouth, Saratega, and storeship Supply, are still cruising about the coast.

Commercial Intelligence.

London, Nov. 16, 1852.

The Money Marker.—English fonds rather fist, sales being in excess of investments. The tone of foreign securities at London is good, but no material change has taken place in prices Consols close for account, 100½ a ½. Paris Bourse, four and halts, (Monday,) closed 107 99.

taken place in prices Consols close for assount, 100% a %; for meney, 100% a %. Paris Bourse, four and halfs, (Monday,) closed 107 99.

Liverroot, Tuesday evening. Nev. 16.

Cotton.—The market con innes dull, and prices are without change from the quotations of Friday last (sens by the America). The market this evening closes heavily. The sales of the past three days have been 10,000 hales, as annexed:

Saturday.. Sales 3 0.00—on speculation, 1.500; exp't, none. Monday... 4 0.00—" 1,000; ""

Tuesday... 3.600—" 500; ""

Of the above, 8 470 were American. Imperts during the same period, none.

Prices to-day are quoted by the leading brokers as follows:—Fair Orieans, 6% a 6% d; do. Mobiles, 6% i. do. Mobiles, 6% i. do. Mobiles, 6% i. do. Weblie, 5%; do Uplands. 5% a 5% d.; do. Mobiles, 6% i. do. Mobiles, 6% d; do. Orienas, 6% a 6% d; do. Mobiles, 6% d; do. Orienas, 6% a 6% d; do. Mobiles, 6% d; do. Orienas, 6% a 6% d; do. Mobiles, 6% d; do. Orienas, 6% a 6% d; do. Mobiles, 6% d; do. Orienas, 6% a 6% d; do. Mobiles, 6% d; do. Mobiles Bahas do district descriptions, to-day, were—40 bales Bahas descriptions, to

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.'S CIRCULAB.

Liverroot, Nov. 16.—Our cotton market continues extremely dull and depressed the sales for the three days,

ending this evening being 11,000 baies, with a partial de-cline of one eighth penny per lb. Fair Orleans. 5½ Fair Mobile. 6½ Fair Uplands. 6 Middling... 5½ Middling... 5½ Middling... 5½ Wheat and flour have been in fair request to-day at an advance of 1d per 70 lbs in the former, and of 6d per bbl. in the latter. Indian corn without change.

China Markets.

EMITH, KING & CO.*S CHRULLAR.

By the last mail we had the pleasure of addressing you under dates of the 2d and 17th of August, and now beg to continue our advices. During the month which has elapsed since our circular of the 17th, there has been an extensive businers done, both in imports and exports, the latter generally at about former quotations, and with that bucyancy of demand which has characterized our market for the past two months. Once of the 18th bucyancy of demand which has characterized our market for the past two months. Once of the 18th bucyancy of the 1

district.

BILLION—Syone continues low and will not probably
be higher for some weeks, as dollars will be in demand for
the native cotton trade just now commencing. We
quote duty Syone Drs. 136 39 per 100 tasks. Gold bars.